REMARKS

Entry of the foregoing and reconsideration of the application identified in caption, as amended, pursuant to and consistent with 37 C.F.R. §1.116 and in light of the remarks which follow, are respectfully requested.

By the above amendments, claims 16-18 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claim 1 has been amended for clarification purposes, and now recites that the woven, patterned glass fiber textile fabric is formed from a Jacquard weaving process using a Jacquard loom. Support for such amendments can be found in the instant specification at least at page 2, lines 17-24. New claims 20 and 21 have been added which recite that each glass fiber yarn used as the warp and/or weft is a sliver or a texturized yarn. Support for such new claims can be found in the specification at least at page 3, lines 20-22. Entry of the foregoing amendments is proper at least because they are effective to place the application in condition for allowance or in better form for appeal. See M.P.E.P. §714.12.

In the Official Action, claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,291,011 (*Edlund '011*) or U.S. Patent No. 6,759,116 (*Edlund '116*) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,267,151 (*Moll*). Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested for at least the reasons which follow.

Independent claim 1 is directed to a woven, patterned glass fiber textile fabric comprised of a glass fiber yarn with a titer of from about 30 to 75 tex as the warp, and a glass fiber yarn having a titer ranging from 190 to 350 tex as the weft, wherein the warp density of the fabric ranges from 2.5 to 5 threads/cm and the weft density ranges from 2.0 to 12 threads/cm. As discussed above, such claim has been amended to further specify that the woven, patterned glass fiber textile fabric is formed from a Jacquard weaving process using a Jacquard loom.

It has been discovered that when a woven fabric is prepared in accordance with the parameters set forth in the present claims, the resultant textile is beautifully patterned and aesthetically pleasing to the sight and touch. Accordingly, by selecting a warp and weft titer and warp and weft density within the ranges set forth in the present claims, beautifully patterned woven textiles can be prepared on a Jacquard loom without being constrained within the limits described in *Moll*. These results were surprising and could not have been expected from the teachings of the cited documents.

Edlund '011 and *Edlund '116* do not disclose or suggest each feature recited in independent claim 1. For example, it is readily apparent from a review of the disclosures of the *Edlund* patents that neither document discloses or suggests a woven glass fiber textile

comprised of a glass fiber warp yarn with a titer from about 30-75 tex and a density ranging from 2.5 to 5 threads/cm, and a glass fiber weft yarn having a titer ranging from 190-350 tex and a density ranging from 2.0 to 12 threads/cm. The *Edlund* patents also fail to disclose or suggest a woven, patterned glass fiber textile fabric that is formed from a Jacquard weaving process using a Jacquard loom, as is now recited in claim 1.

The Examiner has taken the position that it would have been obvious to optimize the titer and density of the warp and weft yarns in the fabrics of the *Edlund* patents, alleging that these properties are result-effective variables. However, the *Edlund* patents fail to have any recognition or suggestion that the titer and the thread density are result-effective variables for enabling the use of a Jacquard weaving process using a Jacquard loom to form the fabric. In fact, the *Edlund* patents do not even mention the thread density of the glass yarns employed therein, and thus provide no recognition or suggestion of the significance of such parameter in connection with a Jacquard weaving process using a Jacquard loom. Simply put, there is no teaching or suggestion to modify the *Edlund* fabrics to arrive at the claimed glass fiber textile fabric which is formed from a Jacquard weaving process.

Furthermore, it is noted that *Moll* specifically addresses the problem of processing glass yarns on a pattern-controlled Jacquard loom. However, *Moll* discloses specific parameters of the titer of the glass yarn used in the warp and weft and teaches away from operating outside of such parameters. In this regard, *Moll* discloses the following at column 1, lines 36-50:

> For the warp, a glass fiber yarn with a titer of between 130 tex and 150 tex, and preferably between 139 tex and 142 tex and, for the filling, a glass fiber yarn with a titer between 190 tex and 400 tex, and preferably of 215 tex are used, the fluctuations in titer being less than ±10% and preferably less than ±7%.
>
> Processing of glass fibers on Jacquard machines has never been successful previously. This is the reason why patterned glass fabrics previously were unavailable. However, very extensive experiments, on which the present invention is based, show that patterned glass fabrics can be produced after all by adhering to the above-addressed limiting values, especially the very narrow fluctuations in titer, that is, in the weight of 1,000 meters of the glass fiber yarn used. [Emphasis added.]

Moll clearly teaches that one must use a glass fiber warp yarn having a titer of 130 to 150 tex, preferably 139-142 tex, and a glass fiber filling yarn with a titer between 190 tex and 400 tex, preferably 215 tex, in order to employ a Jacquard process in the manufacture of a glass fiber textile. In view of such teaching, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to employ a glass fiber yarn with a titer of from about 30 to 75 tex as the warp, and a glass fiber yam having a titer ranging from 190 to 350 tex as the weft, as specified in claim 1. By teaching that the titer values disclosed therein are required for processing glass fibers on Jacquard machines, *Moll* teaches away from employing the claimed titer values in a Jacquard weaving process. Simply put, *Moll* fails to provide any motivation or suggestion for modifying the *Edlund* patents to arrive at the claimed invention.

In view of the above, it is apparent that the present claims are not *prima facie* obvious over the *Edlund* patents, taken alone or in view of *Moll*. Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, withdrawal of the §103(a) rejection is respectfully requested.

From the foregoing, further and favorable action in the form of a Notice of Allowance is believed to be next in order, and such action is earnestly solicited. If there are any questions concerning this paper or the application in general, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

Dated:

Respectfully submitted,

By Robert D. Touslee
Attorney for Applicants

Robert D. Touslee
Registration No. 34,032
303.978.3927
Customer No. 29,602